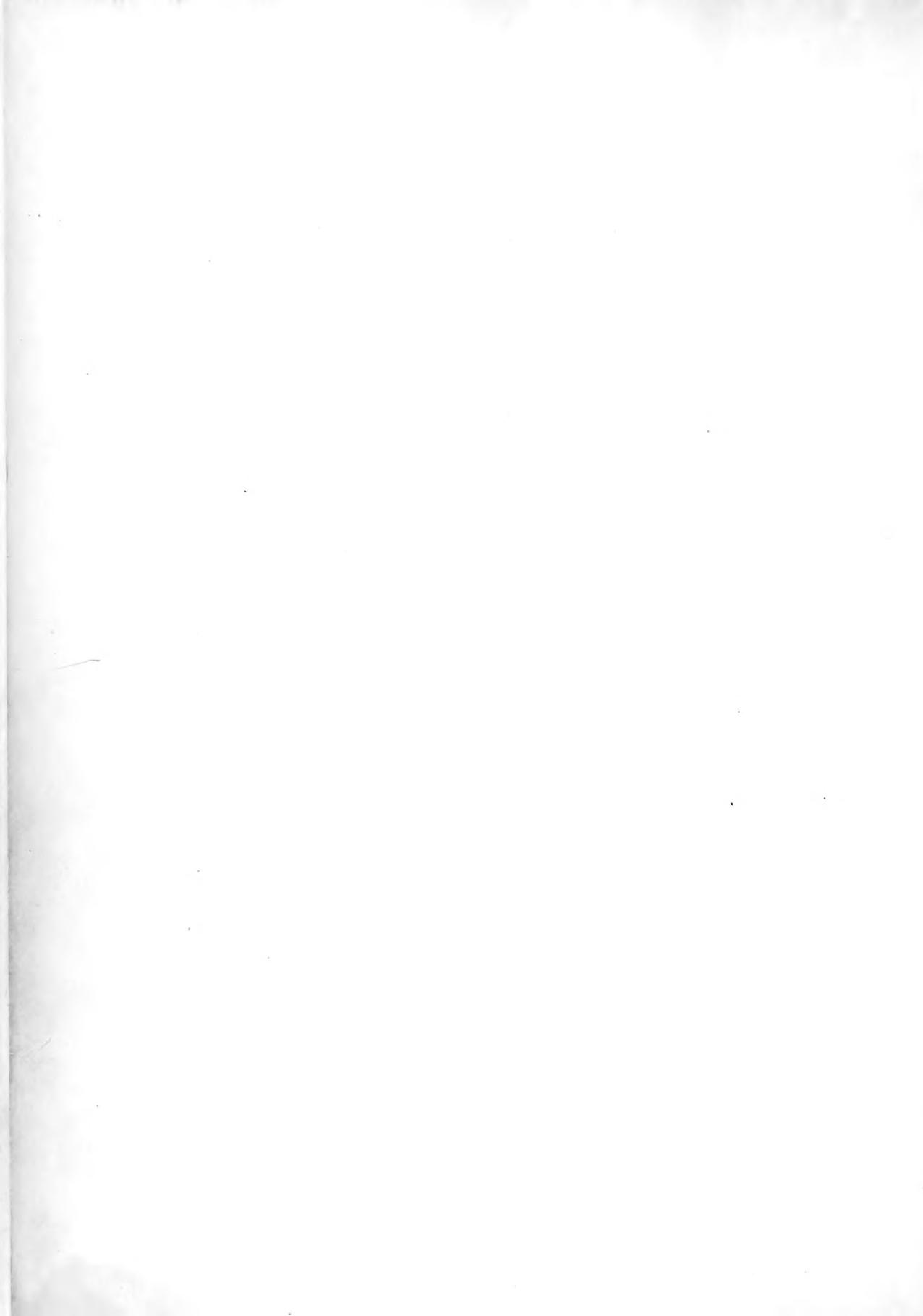




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MAR 0 15

Frank Trumbull

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES WILTON THOMAS  
and  
ELIZA ANN JOHNSON



*also the*

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN LILBURN THOMAS

*also containing an account of the  
migration of the Thomas and Johnson families  
and others to Missouri*



DESCENDANTS OF JAMES WILTON THOMAS  
*and*  
ELIZA ANN JOHNSON



*Generations Indicated by Letters as Follows:*

FIRST in line from James Wilton Thomas [A], SECOND [B], THIRD [C], FOURTH [D].  
*b.* indicates born, *d.* died, *m.* married.

[A] 1 VIRGINIA ANN MILDRED THOMAS: *b.* March 20, 1820; *d.* October 10, 1887  
*m.* to Walter Bowdoin Trumbull, March 20, 1845  
*d.* April 19, 1898

[B] 1 ROBERT MORRIS WILTON TRUMBULL: *b.* March 22, 1848; *d.* September 15, 1897  
*m.* to Emily Shurtleff, December 8, 1870  
*d.* February 10, 1910

[C] 1 WALTER TRUMBULL: *b.* December 5, 1871; *d.* September 14, 1873  
2 MORRIS KENNARD TRUMBULL: *b.* August 17, 1873  
*m.* to Alice Gertrude Greer, February 7, 1900

[D] 1 MORRIS STEWART TRUMBULL: *b.* March 8, 1903  
2 DONALD EDMUND TRUMBULL: *b.* May 27, 1909  
3 ROBERT LEE TRUMBULL: *b.* May 24, 1914

[C] 3 DONALD SHURTELL TRUMBULL: *b.* April 19, 1875  
*m.* to Gertrude Mavor, June 11, 1910  
*d.* January 28, 1915

[D] 1 WILLIAM MAVOR TRUMBULL: *b.* December 11, 1915

[C] 4 FLORENCE MIRIAM TRUMBULL: *b.* December 1, 1877  
*m.* to William H. Gartside, October 17, 1905

[D] 1 VIRGINIA GARTSIDE: *b.* October 3, 1906  
2 WILLIAM TRUMBULL GARTSIDE: *b.* July 20, 1909

[C] 5 CHARLES WARREN TRUMBULL: *b.* September 26, 1880  
*m.* to Grace Sherwood, April 20, 1908

*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[D] 1 KATHARINE SHERWOOD TRUMBULL: *b.* June 5, 1909  
2 ROSE TRUMBULL: *b.* June 2, 1911  
3 ELIZABETH TRUMBULL: *b.* October 29, 1912  
4 JEAN TRUMBULL: *b.* October 29, 1912

[C] 6 ROBERT FRANKLIN TRUMBULL: *b.* October 24, 1884  
*m.* to Routh Weakly, June 4, 1910

[D] 1 JOHN TRUMBULL: *b.* October 28, 1914

[B] 2 MARY ELLEN VIRGINIA TRUMBULL: *b.* September 3, 1850  
*m.* to William Vaughn, October 8, 1868

[C] 1 LOUISE VAUGHN: *b.* June 3, 1869  
*m.* to Dr. Clarence W. Raardon, October 22, 1890

[D] 1 MILDRED LOUISE RAIRDON: *b.* August 25, 1891  
*m.* to Fred S. Beatty, March 17, 1917

2 FRANK WILBUR RAIRDON: *b.* December 19, 1902  
3 ELEANOR RAIRDON: *b.* August 30, 1909

[C] 2 FRANK MARION VAUGHN: *b.* August 16, 1874  
*m.* to Carrie Cass, September 12, 1905

[D] 1 FRANKLIN CASS VAUGHN: *b.* April 25, 1911

[B] 3 CHARLES JULIUS TRUMBULL: *b.* December 7, 1852; *d.* September 8, 1860

[B] 4 FRANK TRUMBULL: *b.* November 7, 1858  
*m.* to Anna Cora Hale, June 8, 1881; *d.* December 27, 1889  
*m.* to Mary A. Sisson, April 8, 1891; *d.* April 16, 1916

[C] 1 ROSCOE HALE TRUMRULL: *b.* November 11, 1882

[A] 2 MARY LEWIS THOMAS: *b.* June 20, 1822; *d.* November 18, 1848  
*m.* to William T. Senter, March 5, 1846

[B] 1 JAMES WILTON SENTER: *b.* March, 1848; *d.* January, 1910  
*m.* ————— Maness

[C] 1 Son  
2 Son—Lilburn Senter  
3 Daughter

[A] 3 JAMES AVIS THOMAS: *b.* April 27, 1825; *d.* June 6, 1849

[A] 4 SOPHIA BRICKEY THOMAS: *b.* September 28, 1828; *d.* April 14, 1893  
*m.* to Philip Pipkin (2nd wife), February 14, 1850

*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[B] 1 EMILY PIPKIN: *b.* December 26, 1851  
*m.* to George E. Simmons, January 19, 1871

[C] 1 SOPHIA PIPKIN SIMMONS: *b.* September 12, 1872  
*m.* to Robert Wilson Barrow

[D] 1 ROBERT WILSON BARROW, JR.: *b.* February 21, 1900

[C] 2 GRACE MORTON SIMMONS: *b.* June 14, 1874  
*m.* to Benjamin Franklin, May 22, 1895

[D] 1 EMILY VIRGINIA FRANKLIN: *b.* January 30, 1896  
2 FRANCES ELIZABETH FRANKLIN: *b.* December 7, 1897  
3 JOHN WILSON FRANKLIN: *b.* May 30, 1900  
4 AMY LUCILE FRANKLIN: *b.* October 19, 1903  
5 MARY GUTHRIE FRANKLIN: *b.* December 29, 1908  
6 EDITH KATHERINE FRANKLIN: *b.* July 10, 1911

[C] 3 EDWARD GURNSEY SIMMONS: *b.* March 10, 1876  
*m.* to Estelle Beckwith Fisher,  
December 28, 1899

[D] 1 FISHER EDWARD SIMMONS:  
2 THEODORE MIDDLETON SIMMONS:

[C] 4 PHILIP SIMMONS: *b.* July 9, 1880  
*m.* to Edith S. Forsyth, June 7, 1911  
5 AMY and  
6 LUCY SIMMONS (twins): *b.* July 26, 1884

[B] 2 ARDELLE ELIZE PIPKIN: *b.* March 28, 1852; *d.* February 28, 1880  
*m.* to Robert Forsythe, March 13, 1874

[B] 3 JAMES WILTON PIPKIN: *b.* February 23, 1854  
*m.* to Laura Garner, May 5, 1894

[C] 1 Son—Died in infancy  
2 PHILIP PIPKIN  
3 LILBURN PIPKIN  
4 CHARLES PIPKIN  
5 LAURA PIPKIN

[B] 4 MERRILL PIPKIN: *b.* March 31, 1856  
*m.* to Jojee Haile, October 24, 1882

*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[C] 1 PHILIP HAILE PIPKIN: *b.* August 23, 1883  
*m.* to Alice Frazier, August 6, 1913

[D] 1 PHILIP HAILE PIPKIN, JR.: *b.* August 3, 1914  
2 MARY ANN PIPKIN: *b.* December 2, 1915

[C] 2 NELLIE FORSYTHE PIPKIN: *b.* February 28, 1885  
*m.* to Frank W. Collins, October 6, 1912

[D] 1 IONE COLLINS: *b.* April 2, 1915

[C] 3 MARY ROBINSON (ROBBIE) PIPKIN: *b.* May 21, 1887  
*m.* to James Arthur Dunn,  
May 22, 1913

[D] 1 ROBBIE EMILY DUNN: *b.* July 2, 1914  
2 ELEANOR JOYCE DUNN: *b.* September 22, 1916

[C] 4 WILLIAM MERRILL PIPKIN: *b.* August 4, 1888  
*m.* to Graee E. Vejar, July 11, 1917  
5 SOPHIA VIRGINIA PIPKIN: *b.* June 16, 1893; *d.* November 14, 1897  
6 GLENWOOD ROSS PIPKIN: *b.* November 23, 1897  
7 ETTA KATE PIPKIN: *b.* January 20, 1901

[A] 5 SARAH FRANCES THOMAS: *b.* May 4, 1831; *d.* October 12, 1862  
*m.* to Ewing Young Mitchell, March 31, 1853

[B] 1 VIRGINIA (VIRDIE) ELIZABETH MITCHELL: *b.* May 21, 1854  
*m.* to Richard Parks Bland (Silver  
Dick), December 17, 1873

[C] 1 VIRGINIA (VIRGIE) BLAND: *b.* January 18, 1874; *d.* April 3, 1876  
2 FANNY BLAND: *b.* June 4, 1876; *d.* March 3, 1903  
3 THEODORIC RICHARD BLAND: *b.* November 25, 1877  
*m.* to Winifred M. Vickery, October 5, 1904

[D] 1 RICHARD PARKS BLAND: *b.* June 1, 1905  
2 VERA ELIZABETH BLAND: *b.* August 8, 1906  
3 HENRY VICKERY BLAND: *b.* July 18, 1907  
4 VIRGINIA MARY BLAND: *b.* November 19, 1908  
5 THEODORIC CHARLES BLAND: *b.* July 6, 1911  
6 EWING RANDOLPH BLAND: *b.* September 5, 1914

## *Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[A] 6 JOHN LILBURN THOMAS: *b. September 16, 1833*  
*m. to Sarah Ellen Pipkin, December 25, 1856; d. April 17, 1916*

[D] 1 OWEN LLEWELLYN DAVIS, III: *b.* April 25, 1917

[B] 5 JULIA LORENA (WINNA) THOMAS: *b.* December 25, 1864  
*m.* to William Berry Morgan, April 29, 1891

[C] 1 JOHN THOMAS MORGAN: *b. January 20, 1892*

*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[C] 1 RICHARD THOMAS HAMEL: *b.* August 19, 1900  
2 JAMES LEWIS HAMEL: *b.* July 28, 1903

[B] 10 RICHARD MALEY THOMAS: *b.* July 12, 1878  
*m.* to Anna Johnson, October 23, 1901

[C] 1 MARY VIOLA THOMAS: *b.* December 9, 1905

[A] 7 JULIUS CLARKSON THOMAS: *b.* January 20, 1837; *d.* January, 1877

[A] 8 WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON THOMAS: *b.* June 10, 1839; *d.* February 8, 1903  
*m.* to Rebeeca A. Brill, July 2, 1868

[B] 1 FRANCES MAY THOMAS: *b.* May 5, 1869  
*m.* to Charles Shorridge  
*m.* to Edwin B. Craig  
2 SARAH ESTELLE THOMAS: *b.*  
*m.* to John Keiser  
*m.* to Samuel Nichols, February, 1896

[C] 1 FRANCES VIRGINIA KEISER: *b.* February 22, 1891  
*m.* to Edwin J. Kerth, September 12, 1916  
2 ANN NICHOLS: *b.* December 8, 1897  
3 SAMUEL NICHOLS, JR.: *b.* August 14, 1903

[B] 3 WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON THOMAS, JR.: *b.* May 30, 1874  
*m.* to Anna Louise Fletcher,  
September 27, 1899

[C] 1 WILLIAM CARROL THOMAS: *b.* August 11, 1903

[B] 4 ERNEST GREEN THOMAS: *b.* December 8, 1877  
*m.* to Freda Wilhimena Muskat, December 20, 1903  
5 FRANK THOMAS: *b.* February 15, 1880  
*m.* to Clare Veasy





JOHN LILBURN THOMAS

## BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN LILBURN THOMAS

**J**OHN LILBURN THOMAS, born September 16, 1833, is the son of the late James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson, whose ancestry is given in a booklet, entitled, "Maternal Ancestors of Frank Trumbull," and, while both his ancestors were Virginians by birth, he was born at Bellevue, then Washington, now Iron County, Missouri, and is the only survivor of a family of eight children. In addition to what is said of James Wilton Thomas in the booklet mentioned above, it may be stated that, after moving to Missouri, he became a professional school teacher for the balance of his life, in what was known then as "old field subscription schools," the income of which was meager enough. In early life he abandoned the Episcopal Church, the church of his ancestors, and became a Methodist. The circuit-riders of that denomination, on their regular rounds, made his home their home and preaching place as long as he lived. The subject of this sketch was largely deprived of a guiding paternal hand because his father was absent from home most of the time in his school work. His father was a radical whig in politics and he could never be elected to office by the people for the reason that the whig party was in a hopeless minority in Missouri, but the County Court in Washington County appointed him Justice of the Peace in 1842, which office he held for two years. It may be truthfully said that his father from 1826, when he moved to Missouri, to his death, October 4, 1845, taught a majority of the boys and girls in Washington County and a large number of those in Madison and Jefferson counties. The Society of the Daughters

of 1812 have inscribed with many others the name of James Wilton Thomas on a bronze tablet in the Jefferson Memorial Hall, St. Louis, Missouri, as one of the pathfinders of the West, and early settlers of Missouri.

Mr. Thomas' brother James Avis was apprenticed to John Davidson, of Potosi, in 1842 for four years to learn the blacksmith trade, which left John Lilburn a boy of nine years of age, and the oldest male member of the family, at home, the father being absent most of the time as has been stated. The family lived on a small farm and he did farm work and became the mill and errand boy until he was sixteen and one-half years old, when he moved with his mother, a sister and two brothers, to Areadia, Missouri, where he entered the Areadia High School (in which his brother-in-law, Walter B. Trumbull, was a teacher), from which he graduated in 1853. He taught school two years and read law. Circuit Judge D. M. Leet licensed him to practice law and in October, 1855, he began the practice of law in Steeleville, Missouri. At Hillsboro, Missouri, December 25, 1856, he married Sarah Ellen Pipkin a daughter of Judge Philip Pipkin. This noble woman was the constant companion of his life work. She died April 17, 1916, at the age of seventy-nine years.

In 1858 he removed to Hillsboro, and remained there in the active practice of the law until 1880, when he was elected Circuit Judge. He was a pioneer in the advocacy of public schools in Missouri, before the Civil War, there being no free schools in the State supported by taxation at that time except in St. Louis. He was also a pioneer in the good

## Biography of John Lilburn Thomas

roads movement in his county, beginning in 1859, and he continued the agitation for the making of rock roads till 1867 when under his leadership Jefferson County voted a loan of \$150,000 which enabled the County Court to construct about fifty miles of rock and gravel roads. In 1871 he organized a corporation and, as its president, he superintended the building of four and a half miles of rock road from Hillsboro to Victoria. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Missouri from Jefferson County and became chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House which made him leader of his party (the Democratic) of that body. In 1880 he was elected Circuit Judge for the term of six years and re-elected in 1886. In 1881 after his election to the circuit bench he moved to DeSoto, Missouri. In 1890 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri by Governor Francis, and served two years, his opinions being contained in 102 to 113, inclusive, of the Missouri Supreme Court Reports. In 1881 he organized the Circuit Judges of the State for the purpose of reforming its laws, the association being known as "The Conference of Nisi Prius Judges of Missouri" and was elected its president, which position he held for eleven years and until he retired from the bench. This Conference still survives and it has done much for the betterment of the laws of the State. As a member of the Supreme Court, he clearly manifested his disapproval of the double standard for men and women in their sexual relations in the cases of *State vs. Eekler*, 106 Missouri 585; *State vs. Thornton*, 108 Missouri 640; *State vs. Terry*, 106 Missouri 209; and in the *Redyea* case, 112 Missouri 86, and the *Gratiot* case, 16 L.R.A. 189, he laid down a more equitable rule in favor of workingmen as to fellow service.

In 1892 Seymour D. Thompson, Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, published in

the American Law Review the following characterization of Judge Thomas:

"Among the bearded judges whose striking figures we happen at this moment to recall, no one possesses a more dignified presence than that of Hon. John L. Thomas, of the Supreme Court of Missouri. In a former number of this publication describing the members of a conference of Missouri judges, we likened him to the famous bust of Moses by Michael Angelo, which is to be seen in St. Peter's Church in Rome. It may be doubted whether a stately beard ever adorned a finer face or a nobler brow, or set off the character of a better man. In vindication of this statement we appeal to the portrait herewith, which we cannot praise as being at all equal to the original. He possesses the qualifications of a judge in a high degree. He is in all respects a high-minded and just man. He has been for many years upon the *nisi prius* bench, and in that office he has lost entirely the habits of the advocate, and especially the pernicious habit of thinking upon strictly technical lines upon legal questions, while leaving moral considerations out of view, which habit so often characterizes even the best lawyers. Judge Thomas' theory of judicial administration is that the law is to be used for the purposes of justice, and that it fails entirely of its office when it is used for indifferent purposes, and especially when it is made the means of injustice. His distinguishing characteristic is, therefore, his disregard of, perhaps his opposition to, that form of strictness which passes under the odious name of *technicality*."

In May, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Judge Thomas Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, which position he held for four years. In this capacity he had to deal with non-mailable matter for the most part, such as the advertisement of lotteries, obscene material, and

## *Biography of John Lilburn Thomas*

schemes to defraud the people. The statute conferring jurisdiction on the Post Office Department having then been recently enacted, Judge Thomas entered a field of inquiry which had been but slightly explored, and during his four-year service as Assistant Attorney-General for that department he settled the construction of that statute as it exists today. His opinions in this capacity are in part to be found in Volume I of the opinions of the Post Office Department. In 1904 he published a work on constructive contempt in which he shows that the legislature has the power to prescribe by statute the process by which the courts must exercise their judicial power. One of the most valuable features of this work is a compilation in appendices, of all the crucial struggles of the last century to establish, and which did establish the freedom of the press. For the last twenty years he has devoted his talents to literary pursuits mainly of a historical character. Besides the work on constructive contempt he published a book on "Non-mailable Matter," in which he laid down rules

by which to determine whether a scheme is a lottery or one to defraud or not. This work is valuable also for its history of lotteries and the evolution and development of the anti-lottery spirit in the world in the last hundred years.

The entire career of this man, in public and in private life, furnishes a true exemplification of American Citizenship. He inherited a strong and virile mind and body and his ambition constantly spurred him on toward the highest attainments. He was easily and always one of the foremost men in the community in which he lived, both in his profession and as a private and public citizen, and, being a lawyer and frequently called upon to make public addresses and dominate public affairs, his influence has been great, and has always been for good and for the uplift of humanity, as well as for strict obedience to the law of the State, and the principles of Christianity. And his end is not yet, for he still survives, and in his eighty-fifth year is still at work devoting his declining years to literary recreation.

## THE MIGRATION OF THE THOMAS AND JOHNSON FAMILIES AND OTHERS TO MISSOURI

FROM what my mother and my cousin, Benjamin Franklin Johnson, told me, I am able to give the following facts in regard to the migration of the Thomas and Johnson families and others to Missouri:

My mother was then 26 years old and she lived to be 75. Mr. Johnson being one year older than my sister, Virginia, was seven years of age the year they came to Missouri.

### Itinerary and Incidents

It seems that Samuel Hunter and wife and Benjamin Imboden came first, and it is supposed the letters written by them to their friends in Virginia giving a glowing account of the Bellevue Country, induced the immigration.

In this migration were the following:

James Wilton Thomas and his wife, Eliza Ann, who was a Johnson, three children, Virginia Ann Mildred, Mary Lewis and James Avis, and my father's youngest brother, Bennett; James Clarkson Johnson, brother of Eliza Ann Thomas, and wife Susan, who was a Hunter, with three children, Benjamin Franklin, Jane and Andrew; Fleming Johnson (brother of Eliza Ann Thomas) and wife Candys, with two children, James N. and Albert W.; grandmother, Sarah (Clarkson) Johnson, then a widow, and Sarah, Martha and Sophia Johnson, sisters of Mrs. Thomas. These were unmarried when they came. Sarah married Peter Shaver and lived at Caledonia; Martha married Dr. Benjamin Franklin Payne, and lived at Poeahontas,

Arkansas; and Sophia married John S. Briekey, a lawyer and lived at Potosi. Thompson Hunter and Steel Hunter, with their families also were in the party. Susan, a daughter of Thompson Hunter, married James Clarkson Johnson. These movers had with them about 40 vehicles drawn by horses.

There were quite a number in the party not related to the Johnsons and Thomases. Some of the party, my father's family among them, were from Albemarle, and some, among whom was cousin B. F. Johnson, were from Augusta County, Virginia.

The Albemarle County contingent started from Carter's Bridge, about 12 miles south of Charlottesville, about June 1, 1826, and went through Wood's Gap over the Blue Ridge and met the Augusta County contingent near Staunton and from there went south to the Roanoke River and thence crossed the Allegheny Mountains into Holston Valley and thence by the Wilderness Road to Cumberland Gap and Nashville. They crossed the Ohio at Padueah, Kentucky, and went north through Illinois to a point opposite Ste. Genevieve where they crossed the Mississippi and proceeded to Caledonia where they arrived about the middle of July, according to mother's recollection, or September 1st, according to Mr. Johnson's memory. After crossing the Ohio, Bennett Thomas left the party and soon afterwards died in southern Illinois.

All of the immigrants settled at or near Caledonia, except the families of my father and Fleming Johnson who went to Potosi to live.

## *The Migration of the Thomas and Johnson families and others to Missouri*

I do not remember much of the details of this remarkable journey over mountains and through a wilderness inhabited chiefly by wild beasts and savage Indians. Mr. Johnson related one incident that occurred which must have been a very exciting episode, for I have often heard my mother and sister Virginia speak of it. That incident was this: Catharine Hunter, a girl then 12 or 13 years old, strayed from the camp hunting chestnuts and became lost in the Cumberland Mountains. When she was missed everything stopped and the

hunt for her began. After a while the hunting party met a man who had found her and was bringing her back on his horse behind him. Then there was more rejoicing over this one than all the others who went not astray.

My mother told me they had frequently to lay up two or three days at a time to wash and iron their laundry.

JOHN L. THOMAS

Washington, D. C., November 14, 1917

*One hundred copies of this document have been designed and printed  
by the L. Middleditch Company, New York. Completed on the  
twentieth day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen.*



1910

Frank Trumbull

Revision of February 18, 1918

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES WILTON THOMAS  
*and*  
ELIZA ANN JOHNSON



*also the*

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN LILBURN THOMAS

*also containing an account of the  
migration of the Thomas and Johnson families  
and others to Missouri*



DESCENDANTS OF JAMES WILTON THOMAS  
and  
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*Generations Indicated by Letters as Follows:*

FIRST in line from James Wilton Thomas [A], SECOND [B], THIRD [C], FOURTH [D].  
*b.* indicates born, *d.* died, *m.* married.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES WILTON THOMAS.

The enclosed revision is sent to you because, after the distribution made in December, 1917, five errors were discovered.

On page 4 you will find a new name - Ashton Vaughn, born at Denver, Colorado, February 1, 1918.

Please note also addition on page 13 consisting of extract from letter written by Mary Trumbull Vaughn to Frank Trumbull on January 27, 1918.

[D] 1 VIRGINIA GARTSIDE: *b. October 1, 1881*

2 WILLIAM TRUMBULL GARTSIDE: *b. July 20, 1909*

[C] 5 CHARLES WARREN TRUMBULL: *b. September 26, 1880*

*m. to Grace Sherwood, April 20, 1908*



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*and*  
ELIZA ANN JOHNSON



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*d.* April 19, 1898

[B] 1 ROBERT MORRIS WILTON TRUMBULL: *b.* March 22, 1848; *d.* September 15, 1897  
*m.* to Emily Shurtleff, December 8, 1870  
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[C] 1 WALTER TRUMBULL: *b.* December 5, 1871; *d.* September 14, 1873  
2 MORRIS KINNARD TRUMBULL: *b.* August 17, 1873  
*m.* to Alice Gertrude Greer, February 7, 1900

[D] 1 MORRIS STEWART TRUMBULL: *b.* March 8, 1903  
2 DONALD EDMUND TRUMBULL: *b.* May 27, 1909  
3 ROBERT LEE TRUMBULL: *b.* May 24, 1914

[C] 3 DONALD SHURTLEFF TRUMBULL: *b.* April 19, 1875  
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*d.* December 28, 1915

[D] 1 WILLIAM MAVOR TRUMBULL: *b.* December 11, 1915

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[C] 5 CHARLES WARREN TRUMBULL: *b.* September 26, 1880  
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*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

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[D] 1 JOHN TRUMBULL: *b.* October 28, 1914

[B] 2 MARY ELLEN VIRGINIA TRUMBULL: *b.* September 3, 1850  
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[C] 1 LOUISE VIRGINIA VAUGHN: *b.* June 3, 1869  
*m.* to Dr. Clarence W. Raardon, October 22, 1890

[D] 1 MILDRED LOUISE RAIRDON: *b.* August 25, 1891  
*m.* to Fred S. Beatty, March 17, 1917

2 FRANK WILBUR RAIRDON: *b.* December 19, 1902  
3 ELEANOR RAIRDON: *b.* August 30, 1909

[C] 2 FRANK MARION VAUGHN: *b.* August 16, 1874  
*m.* to Carrie Cass, September 12, 1905

[D] 1 FRANKLIN CASS VAUGHN: *b.* April 25, 1911  
2 ASHTON VAUGHN: *b.* February 1, 1918

[B] 3 CHARLES JULIUS TRUMBULL: *b.* December 7, 1852; *d.* September 8, 1860

[B] 4 FRANK TRUMBULL: *b.* November 7, 1858  
*m.* to Anna Cora Hale, June 8, 1881; *d.* December 27, 1889  
*m.* to Mary A. Sisson, April 8, 1891; *d.* April 16, 1916

[C] 1 ROSCOE HALE TRUMBULL: *b.* November 11, 1882

[A] 2 MARY LEWIS THOMAS: *b.* June 20, 1822; *d.* November 18, 1848  
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*m.* to Cordelia Presley

[C] 1 Son—died in infancy  
2 LILBURN SENTER  
3 MARY SENTER  
4 Son

[A] 3 JAMES AVIS THOMAS: *b.* April 27, 1825; *d.* June 6, 1849

[A] 4 SOPHIA BRICKEY THOMAS: *b.* September 28, 1828; *d.* April 14, 1893  
*m.* to Philip Pipkin (2nd wife), February 14, 1850

*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

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[D] 1 ROBERT WILSON BARROW, JR.: *b.* February 21, 1900

[C] 2 GRACE MORTON SIMMONS: *b.* June 14, 1874  
*m.* to Benjamin Franklin, May 22, 1895

[D] 1 EMILY VIRGINIA FRANKLIN: *b.* January 30, 1896  
2 FRANCES ELIZABETH FRANKLIN: *b.* December 7, 1897  
3 JOHN WILSON FRANKLIN: *b.* May 30, 1900  
4 AMY LUCILE FRANKLIN: *b.* October 19, 1903  
5 MARY GUTHRIE FRANKLIN: *b.* December 29, 1908  
6 EDITH KATHERINE FRANKLIN: *b.* July 10, 1911

[C] 3 EDWARD GURNSEY SIMMONS: *b.* March 10, 1876  
*m.* to Estelle Beckwith Fisher,  
December 28, 1899

[D] 1 FISHER EDWARD SIMMONS: *b.* October 15, 1899  
2 THEODORE MIDDLETON SIMMONS: *b.* January 24, 1903

[C] 4 PHILIP SIMMONS: *b.* July 9, 1880  
*m.* to Edith S. Forsyth, June 7, 1911  
5 AMY and  
6 LUCY SIMMONS (twins): *b.* July 26, 1884

[B] 2 ARDELLE ELIZE PIPKIN: *b.* March 28, 1852; *d.* February 28, 1880  
*m.* to Robert Forsythe, March 13, 1874

[B] 3 JAMES WILTON PIPKIN: *b.* February 23, 1854  
*m.* to Laura Garner, May 5, 1884

[C] 1 Son—Died in infancy  
2 LESTER PIPKIN: *m.* \_\_\_\_\_  
[D] 1 MARY ANN PIPKIN  
3 LILBURN PIPKIN  
4 CHARLES PIPKIN: *m.* \_\_\_\_\_  
[D] 1 CHARLOTTE JANE  
5 SOPHIA PIPKIN: *m.* \_\_\_\_\_ WALLACE; *d.*  
[D] 1 Daughter: *d.*

[B] 4 MERRILL PIPKIN: *b.* March 31, 1856  
*m.* to Joyce Haile, October 24, 1882

*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[C] 1 PHILIP HAILE PIPKIN: *b.* August 23, 1883  
*m.* to Alice Frazier, August 6, 1913

[D] 1 PHILIP HAILE PIPKIN, JR.: *b.* August 3, 1914  
2 MARY ANN PIPKIN: *b.* December 2, 1915

[C] 2 NELLIE FORSYTHE PIPKIN: *b.* February 28, 1885  
*m.* to Frank W. Collins, October 6, 1912

[D] 1 IONE COLLINS: *b.* April 2, 1915

[C] 3 MARY ROBINSON (ROBBIE) PIPKIN: *b.* May 21, 1887  
*m.* to James Arthur Dunn,  
May 22, 1913

[D] 1 ROBBIE EMILY DUNN: *b.* July 2, 1914  
2 ELEANOR JOYCE DUNN: *b.* September 22, 1916

[C] 4 WILLIAM MERRILL PIPKIN: *b.* August 4, 1888  
*m.* to Grace E. Vejar, July 11, 1917  
5 SOPHIA VIRGINIA PIPKIN: *b.* June 16, 1893; *d.* November 14, 1897  
6 GLENWOOD ROSS PIPKIN: *b.* November 23, 1897  
7 ETTA KATE PIPKIN: *b.* January 21, 1901; *d.* January 22, 1901

[A] 5 SARAH FRANCES THOMAS: *b.* May 4, 1831; *d.* October 19, 1862  
*m.* to Ewing Young Mitchell, March 31, 1853

[B] 1 VIRGINIA (VIRDIE) ELIZABETH MITCHELL: *b.* May 21, 1854  
*m.* to Richard Parks Bland (Silver  
Dick), December 17, 1873

[C] 1 VIRGINIA (VIRGIE) BLAND: *b.* January 18, 1874; *d.* April 3, 1876  
2 FANNY BLAND: *b.* June 4, 1876; *d.* March 3, 1903  
3 THEODORIC RICHARD BLAND: *b.* November 25, 1877  
*m.* to Winifred M. Vickery, October 5, 1904

[D] 1 RICHARD PARKS BLAND: *b.* June 1, 1905  
2 VERA ELIZABETH BLAND: *b.* August 8, 1906  
3 HENRY VICKERY BLAND: *b.* July 18, 1907  
4 VIRGINIA MARY BLAND: *b.* November 19, 1908  
5 THEODORIC CHARLES BLAND: *b.* July 6, 1911  
6 EWING RANDOLPH BLAND: *b.* September 5, 1914

*Descendents of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[C] 4 EWING CHARLES BLAND: *b.* May 17, 1882  
5 GEORGE VEST BLAND: *b.* February 10, 1884  
    *m.* to Alice Carton, June 8, 1916  
6 HATTIE BLAND: *b.* November 5, 1885; *d.* March 1, 1886  
7 MARGARET NALL BLAND: *b.* December, 1887; *d.* September 11, 1888  
8 JOHN LILBURN BLAND: *b.* July 28, 1889  
    *m.* to Willon Clare Hickart, September 2, 1916  
9 VIRGINIA MARY BLAND: *b.* December 19, 1892

[A] 6 JOHN LILBURN THOMAS: *b.* September 16, 1833  
    *m.* to Sarah Ellen Pipkin (*b.* September 8, 1837—daughter of Philip Pipkin by first wife), December 25, 1856 *d.* April 17, 1916

[B] 1 MARY VIOLA THOMAS: *b.* November 12, 1858; *d.* December 28, 1863  
2 JAMES P. THOMAS: *b.* March 27, 1860; *d.* November 13, 1860  
3 FANNY S. THOMAS: *b.* May 10, 1861; *d.* July 3, 1862  
4 KORA SUSAN THOMAS: *b.* January 30, 1863  
    *m.* to James Walter Evans, November 4, 1885

[C] 1 PRESLEY LILBURN EVENS: *b.* April 6, 1887  
    *m.* to Sam Kathryn Tipton, April 17, 1915  
2 RITA DUNLEVY EVENS: *b.* October 8, 1888  
    *m.* to Alden McClelland Wallace, April 14, 1909  
3 RUTH DORIS EVENS: *b.* September 1, 1890  
4 SARAH ELLEN EVENS: *b.* March 12, 1892  
    *m.* to Owen Llewellyn Davis, Jr., December 20, 1911

[D] 1 OWEN LLEWELLYN DAVIS, III: *b.* April 25, 1916

[B] 5 JULIA LORENA (WINNA) THOMAS: *b.* December 25, 1864  
    *m.* to William Berry Morgan, April 29, 1891

[C] 1 JOHN THOMAS MORGAN: *b.* January 20, 1892

[B] 6 JOHN LILBURN THOMAS, JR.: *b.* April 16, 1867; *d.* March 25, 1903  
    *m.* to Minnie Bailey, November 20, 1888  
7 CHARLES JULIUS THOMAS: *b.* February 16, 1869; *d.* September 21, 1869  
8 ZOE THOMAS: *b.* July 10, 1870  
    *m.* to E. Y. Mitchell, January 9, 1894  
    *m.* to Dr. Jos. Ramsey Ferrell, February 15, 1917  
9 EMILY PIPKIN THOMAS: *b.* February 25, 1875  
    *m.* to Frank O. Hamel, December 25, 1899

*Descendants of James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson*

[C] 1 RICHARD THOMAS HAMEL: *b.* August 19, 1900  
2 JAMES LEWIS HAMEL: *b.* July 28, 1903

[B] 10 RICHARD MALEY THOMAS: *b.* July 12, 1878  
*m.* to Anna Johnson, October 23, 1901

[C] 1 MARY VIOLA THOMAS: *b.* December 9, 1905

[A] 7 JULIUS CLARKSON THOMAS: *b.* January 20, 1837; *d.* January, 1877

[A] 8 WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON THOMAS: *b.* June 10, 1839; *d.* February 8, 1903  
*m.* to Rebecca A. Brill, July 2, 1868

[B] 1 FRANCES MAY THOMAS: *b.* May 5, 1869  
*m.* to Charles Shortridge  
*m.* to Edwin B. Craig  
2 SARAH ESTELLE THOMAS: *b.*  
*m.* to John Keiser  
*m.* to Samuel Nichols, February, 1896

[C] 1 FRANCES VIRGINIA KEISER: *b.* February 22, 1891  
*m.* to Edwin J. Kerth, September 12, 1916

[D] 1 CHARLOTTE ANN KERTH: *b.* November 26, 1917  
2 ANN NICHOLS: *b.* December 8, 1897  
3 SAMUEL NICHOLS, JR.: *b.* August 14, 1903

[B] 3 WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON THOMAS, JR.: *b.* May 30, 1874  
*m.* to Anna Louise Fletcher,  
September 27, 1899

[C] 1 WILLIAM CARROL THOMAS: *b.* August 11, 1903

[B] 4 ERNEST GREEN THOMAS: *b.* December 8, 1877  
*m.* to Freda Willimena Muskat, December 20, 1903  
5 FRANK THOMAS: *b.* February 15, 1880  
*m.* to Clare Veasy

## BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN LILBURN THOMAS

**J**OHN LILBURN THOMAS, born September 16, 1833, is the son of the late James Wilton Thomas and Eliza Ann Johnson, whose ancestry is given in a booklet, entitled, "Maternal Ancestors of Frank Trumbull," and, while both his ancestors were Virginians by birth, he was born at Bellevue, then Washington, now Iron County, Missouri, and is the only survivor of a family of eight children. In addition to what is said of James Wilton Thomas in the booklet mentioned above, it may be stated that, after moving to Missouri, he became a professional school teacher for the balance of his life, in what was known then as "old field subscription schools," the income of which was meager enough. In early life he abandoned the Episcopal Church, the church of his ancestors, and became a Methodist. The circuit-riders of that denomination, on their regular rounds, made his home their home and preaching place as long as he lived. The subject of this sketch was largely deprived of a guiding paternal hand because his father was absent from home most of the time in his school work. His father was a radical whig in politics and he could never be elected to office by the people for the reason that the whig party was in a hopeless minority in Missouri, but the County Court in Washington County appointed him Justice of the Peace in 1842, which office he held for two years. It may be truthfully said that his father from 1826, when he moved to Missouri, to his death, October 4, 1845, taught a majority of the boys and girls in Washington County and a large number of those in Madison and Jefferson counties. The Society of the Daughters

of 1812 have inscribed with many others the name of James Wilton Thomas on a bronze tablet in the Jefferson Memorial Hall, St. Louis, Missouri, as one of the pathfinders of the West, and early settlers of Missouri.

Mr. Thomas' brother James Avis was apprenticed to John Davidson, of Potosi, in 1842 for four years to learn the blacksmith trade, which left John Lilburn a boy of nine years of age, and the oldest male member of the family, at home, the father being absent most of the time as has been stated. The family lived on a small farm and he did farm work and became the mill and errand boy until he was sixteen and one-half years old, when he moved with his mother, a sister and two brothers, to Arcadia, Missouri, where he entered the Arcadia High School (in which his brother-in-law, Walter B. Trumbull, was a teacher), from which he graduated in 1853. He taught school two years and read law. Circuit Judge D. M. Leet licensed him to practice law and in October, 1855, he began the practice of law in Steeleville, Missouri. At Hillsboro, Missouri, December 25, 1856, he married Sarah Ellen Pipkin a daughter of Judge Philip Pipkin. This noble woman was the constant companion of his life work. She died April 17, 1916, at the age of seventy-nine years.

In 1858 he removed to Hillsboro, and remained there in the active practice of the law until 1880, when he was elected Circuit Judge. He was a pioneer in the advocacy of public schools in Missouri, before the Civil War, there being no free schools in the State supported by taxation at that time except in St. Louis. He was also a pioneer in the good

## Biography of John Lilburn Thomas

roads movement in his county, beginning in 1859, and he continued the agitation for the making of rock roads till 1867 when under his leadership Jefferson County voted a loan of \$150,000 which enabled the County Court to construct about fifty miles of rock and gravel roads. In 1871 he organized a corporation and, as its president, he superintended the building of four and a half miles of rock road from Hillsboro to Victoria. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Missouri from Jefferson County and became chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House which made him leader of his party (the Democratic) of that body. In 1880 he was elected Circuit Judge for the term of six years and re-elected in 1886. In 1881 after his election to the circuit bench he moved to DeSoto, Missouri. In 1890 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri by Governor Francis, and served two years, his opinions being contained in 102 to 113, inclusive, of the Missouri Supreme Court Reports. In 1881 he organized the Circuit Judges of the State for the purpose of reforming its laws, the association being known as "The Conference of Nisi Prius Judges of Missouri" and was elected its president, which position he held for eleven years and until he retired from the bench. This *Conference* still survives and it has done much for the betterment of the laws of the State. As a member of the Supreme Court, he clearly manifested his disapproval of the double standard for men and women in their sexual relations in the cases of *State vs. Eckler*, 106 Missouri 585; *State vs. Thornton*, 108 Missouri 640; *State vs. Terry*, 106 Missouri 209; and in the *Redyea* case, 112 Missouri 86, and the *Gratiot* case, 16 L.R.A. 189, he laid down a more equitable rule in favor of workingmen as to fellow service.

In 1892 Seymour D. Thompson, Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, published in

the American Law Review the following characterization of Judge Thomas:

"Among the bearded judges whose striking figures we happen at this moment to recall, no one possesses a more dignified presence than that of Hon. John L. Thomas, of the Supreme Court of Missouri. In a former number of this publication describing the members of a conference of Missouri judges, we likened him to the famous bust of Moses by Michael Angelo, which is to be seen in St. Peter's Church in Rome. It may be doubted whether a stately beard ever adorned a finer face or a nobler brow, or set off the character of a better man. In vindication of this statement we appeal to the portrait herewith, which we cannot praise as being at all equal to the original. He possesses the qualifications of a judge in a high degree. He is in all respects a high-minded and just man. He has been for many years upon the *nisi prius* bench, and in that office he has lost entirely the habits of the advocate, and especially the pernicious habit of thinking upon strictly technical lines upon legal questions, while leaving moral considerations out of view, which habit so often characterizes even the best lawyers. Judge Thomas' theory of judicial administration is that the law is to be used for the purposes of justice, and that it fails entirely of its office when it is used for indifferent purposes, and especially when it is made the means of injustice. His distinguishing characteristic is, therefore, his disregard of, perhaps his opposition to, that form of strictness which passes under the odious name of *technicality*."

In May, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Judge Thomas Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, which position he held for four years. In this capacity he had to deal with non-mailable matter for the most part, such as the advertisement of lotteries, obscene material, and

## *Biography of John Lilburn Thomas*

schemes to defraud the people. The statute conferring jurisdiction on the Post Office Department having then been recently enacted, Judge Thomas entered a field of inquiry which had been but slightly explored, and during his four-year service as Assistant Attorney-General for that department he settled the construction of that statute as it exists today. His opinions in this capacity are in part to be found in Volume I of the opinions of the Post Office Department. In 1904 he published a work on constructive contempt in which he shows that the legislature has the power to prescribe by statute the process by which the courts must exercise their judicial power. One of the most valuable features of this work is a compilation in appendices, of all the crucial struggles of the last century to establish, and which did establish the freedom of the press. For the last twenty years he has devoted his talents to literary pursuits mainly of a historical character. Besides the work on constructive contempt he published a book on "Non-mailable Matter," in which he laid down rules

by which to determine whether a scheme is a lottery or one to defraud or not. This work is valuable also for its history of lotteries and the evolution and development of the anti-lottery spirit in the world in the last hundred years.

The entire career of this man, in public and in private life, furnishes a true exemplification of American Citizenship. He inherited a strong and virile mind and body and his ambition constantly spurred him on toward the highest attainments. He was easily and always one of the foremost men in the community in which he lived, both in his profession and as a private and public citizen, and, being a lawyer and frequently called upon to make public addresses and dominate public affairs, his influence has been great, and has always been for good and for the uplift of humanity, as well as for strict obedience to the law of the State, and the principles of Christianity. And his end is not yet, for he still survives, and in his eighty-fifth year is still at work devoting his declining years to literary recreation.

## THE MIGRATION OF THE THOMAS AND JOHNSON FAMILIES AND OTHERS TO MISSOURI

FROM what my mother and my cousin, Benjamin Franklin Johnson, told me, I am able to give the following facts in regard to the migration of the Thomas and Johnson families and others to Missouri:

My mother was then 26 years old and she lived to be 75. Mr. Johnson being one year older than my sister, Virginia, was seven years of age the year they came to Missouri.

### Itinerary and Incidents

It seems that Samuel Hunter and wife and Benjamin Imboden came first, and it is supposed the letters written by them to their friends in Virginia giving a glowing account of the Bellevue Country, induced the immigration.

In this migration were the following:

James Wilton Thomas and his wife, Eliza Ann, who was a Johnson, three children, Virginia Ann Mildred, Mary Lewis and James Avis, and my father's youngest brother, Bennett; James Clarkson Johnson, brother of Eliza Ann Thomas, and wife Susan, who was a Hunter, with three children, Benjamin Franklin, Jane and Andrew; Fleming Johnson (brother of Eliza Ann Thomas) and wife Candys, with two children, James N. and Albert W.; grandmother, Sarah (Clarkson) Johnson, then a widow, and Sarah, Martha and Sophia Johnson, sisters of Mrs. Thomas. These were unmarried when they came. Sarah married Peter Shaver and lived at Caledonia; Martha married Dr. Benjamin Franklin Payne, and lived at Pocahontas,

Arkansas; and Sophia married John S. Briekey, a lawyer and lived at Potosi. Thompson Hunter and Steel Hunter, with their families also were in the party. Susan, a daughter of Thompson Hunter, married James Clarkson Johnson. These movers had with them about 40 vehicles drawn by horses.

There were quite a number in the party not related to the Johnsons and Thomases. Some of the party, my father's family among them, were from Albemarle, and some, among whom was cousin B. F. Johnson, were from Augusta County, Virginia.

The Albemarle County contingent started from Carter's Bridge, about 12 miles south of Charlottesville, about June 1, 1826, and went through Wood's Gap over the Blue Ridge and met the Augusta County contingent near Staunton and from there went south to the Roanoke River and thence crossed the Allegheny Mountains into Holston Valley and thence by the Wilderness Road to Cumberland Gap and Nashville. They crossed the Ohio at Paducah, Kentucky, and went north through Illinois to a point opposite Ste. Genevieve where they crossed the Mississippi and proceeded to Caledonia where they arrived about the middle of July, according to mother's recollection, or September 1st, according to Mr. Johnson's memory. After crossing the Ohio, Bennett Thomas left the party and soon afterwards died in southern Illinois.

All of the immigrants settled at or near Caledonia, except the families of my father and Fleming Johnson who went to Potosi to live.

## *The Migration of the Thomas and Johnson families and others to Missouri*

I do not remember much of the details of this remarkable journey over mountains and through a wilderness inhabited chiefly by wild beasts and savage Indians. Mr. Johnson related one incident that occurred which must have been a very exciting episode, for I have often heard my mother and sister Virginia speak of it. That incident was this: Catharine Hunter, a girl then 12 or 13 years old, strayed from the camp hunting chestnuts and became lost in the Cumberland Mountains. When she was missed everything stopped and the

hunt for her began. After a while the hunting party met a man who had found her and was bringing her back on his horse behind him. Then there was more rejoicing over this one than all the others who went not astray.

My mother told me they had frequently to lay up two or three days at a time to wash and iron their laundry.

JOHN L. THOMAS

Washington, D. C., November 14, 1917

*Extract from letter of Mary Trumbull Vaughn to Frank Trumbull dated Chanute, Kansas, January 27, 1918*

"I have written to Uncle John reminding him of one incident that perhaps he had never heard or had forgotten. I heard mother relate it many times and, no doubt you have. It was—that their party of immigrants leaving Virginia for Missouri parted soon after starting as some wanted to travel on Sunday that they might end their journey sooner. The others—more religious, refused to travel on Sunday and rested instead and reached their journey's end first. Moral: It pays to refrain from work on the Sabbath Day. This made a deep impression on me as a child and I have not yet forgotten the impression."

*The first issue of one hundred copies of this document was designed and printed by the L. Middleditch Company, New York. Completed on the twentieth day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen.*













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